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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Big 4 Forgn. Mins. debated rival plans to unify Germany.

India failed to get majority support for UN Assembly session on Korea; US revealed shooting down of Soviet jet off Korea.

Fanfani Cabinet ousted in Italy.

Tito rejected bid for Yugoslavia to return to Cominform.

United States

Senators failed to reach compromise on Bricker Amendment; President re-emphasized opposition.

Senate granted McCarthy Com.'s request for $214,000 *this year.*

Supreme Court ruled against pay raises limited to union members.

Schools on military posts ordered to end segregation by Sept. 1955.

WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 CONFERENCE

'Neutral' Germany Barred

Deadlocked on Unification

After 5 days of precedural maneuvering, the Big 4 Foreign Ministers conference in Berlin turned this week to the topic of Germany. In initial debate, both Russia & the West flatly rejected each other's basic plans for reunification.[1]

As the conference moved to East Berlin Feb. 1 for the 2d week's sessions[2], it was apparent that basic disagreements of past Big 4 meetings still existed. But observers on the scene reported these signs of a greater inclination toward at least superficial cooperation on both sides:

- The U.S., Britain & France (1) made France their chief spokesman, (2) accepted Russia's agenda without debate and (3) agreed to consider, later, Russia's bid for world disarmament talks.
- Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov (1) permitted postponement of his project for a 5-power meeting with Red China, (2) dropped his demand that both German Govts. participate in the Berlin conference and (3) began private talks Jan. 30 with U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles on the Eisenhower plan for an international atomic pool.

Molotov meanwhile continued to accuse the U.S. of "aggression" and stressed arguments apparently intended to win France away from the U.S. & Britain. The Western Allies continued to emphasize their unity.

Plans for Germany Offered

Molotov opened the discussion of Germany Jan. 29 by proposing that both the East & West German Govts. be represented at the conference. He dropped the question Jan. 30 after all 3 Western ministers indicated their opposition.

The 2 sides advanced these conflicting plans for German reunification:

Western (presented Jan. 29 by British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden)—An interim all-German Govt., chosen in free elections throughout all of Germany, would be empowered to negotiate and conclude peace treaties with all former enemy nations. This would end the 9-year occupation of Germany and leave the unified Govt. free to (a) organize its own army for domestic defense, (b) join the European Defense Community & (c) assume any other "international rights & obligations" of the East or West Zone Govts. consistent with the UN Charter.[3]

Soviet (presented Feb. 1 by Molotov)—The occupying powers & an "all-German Govt." would draft a peace treaty, based on the 1945 Potsdam decisions, that would "neutralize" Germany by releasing the unified Govt. from "political or military" obligations of the East or West Zone Govts. Unified Germany would be barred from "any coalition or military alliance directed against" a former enemy nation. The treaty also would end partition of Germany, withdraw all occupation armies & dismantle all "foreign military bases on German territory." The treaty would be submitted before October to a conference of all nations that fought Germany in World War II.[4]

★ ★ ★

'New' Molotov

AP reported from Berlin Jan. 31: Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov appeared to be "more at ease" during the current Berlin talks than at conferences held before Stalin's death; he was "personally cordial with the other Foreign Ministers" and his staff "wine & dine the western staffs constantly"; U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles had "told intimates he considers (Molotov) tops" on ability "among (diplomats) he has met in 30 years"; a Russian had suggested during a party Jan. 30 that Western correspondents long excluded from the USSR "try again."

★ ★ ★

Eden Outlines Election Plan

Eden emphasized Jan. 29 that free & secret elections, held as soon as possible throughout Germany, were the core of the West's unification plan. He offered this formula for voting:

Details of the election would be worked out by the High Commissioners of the 4 occupying powers. They would begin to draft an electoral law within 2 weeks of the end of the Berlin conference, would report not more than a month later. The electoral law would guarantee full freedom for political meetings & other activities associated with democratic voting. An international commission, made up of the occupation powers & possibly some neutral nations, would supervise the voting & the post-election activities of the interim German Govt. Its decisions would depend on majority, not unanimous vote.

In the election, Germans of both zones would choose a national assembly to prepare a constitution for the unified Govt. Until the peace treaty came into force (when ratified by the 4 occupying powers & the all-German Govt.), the occupying nations would exercise only those powers related to (a) the stationing of armed forces in Germany, (b) the special status of Berlin as an occupied city, (c) the reunification of Germany & (d) the conclusion of the peace pact.

Throughout the speech, Eden emphasized that the new German Govt. "must be free" to make its own international commitments and to "associate with other nations for peaceful purposes."

French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault said Feb. 3 the Allied plan would leave Germany free to accept or reject membership in the European Defense Community.

In the course of debate Feb. 3, Molotov suggested that "a people's plebiscite" be held to determine "on whose side the German people stand: on the side of the Bonn & Paris [EDC] treaties or on the side of a peace treaty." The West rejected this idea, with Bidault arguing that a peace pact & German membership in the EDC were not incompatible. Molotov did not press for the plebiscite plan but the East German Communist Party launched a propaganda campaign in favor of it.

1—see p. 25B1 2—see p. 18D2 3—see p. 26A1 4—see p. 25G2 (Consult Index sections in this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in white News Section)

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Churchill Hopeful

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill said Feb. 2 the Berlin conference had developed "many hopeful features." He denied a Labor inference that Forgn. Secy. Eden had yielded to U.S. pressure in rejecting a meeting with Red China. Churchill rebuked the Laborites Feb. 1 for "always" trying "to find fault with the Americans."

Restates Old Soviet Plan

In his major address Feb. 1, Molotov restated a previously-rejected Soviet plan for a peace pact.[1] He categorized these restrictions which Russia would place on a unified Germany.

Its territory would be fixed by the boundaries set at Potsdam; only "national armed forces . . . required for the country's defense" & production of war materials "only in the quantities & of the types required for the armed forces" would be permitted; groups "hostile to democracy & . . . peace" would be banned.

Germany would be exempt, under Molotov's plan, from payment to the Big 4 of state postwar debts, except those arising from trade obligations. It would be unrestricted in developing its "peace economy," "trade with other countries, navigation & access to world markets." The Soviet treaty would guarantee "democratic rights" to "all persons under German jurisdiction" and grant "freedom of activity" to "democratic parties & organizations." Ex-members of the German Army & the Nazi Party, except those serving war crimes terms, would be granted full civil & political rights.

(West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said Feb. 2 the Soviet plan was "completely unacceptable" since its ban on political & military alliances would make Germany easy prey for Russian expansion policies. He called the Allied plan "constructive.")

Woos France, Assails U.S.

Molotov emphasized that France, like Russia, had suffered from German invasion. He contended that France was being led by the U.S. & Britain into an anti-Soviet bloc. He said France & Russia "should not pursue a policy of isolation" but should strengthen their relations & "create conditions of normal cooperation among the USSR, France & Germany" while at the same time isolating "militarists" & "revanchists."

Molotov attacked "the American ministers" as "the most ardent champions of a creation of a West European army." He said it was "easier for them" because the U.S. "does not intend to include its own troops in that army."[2]

U.S. State Secy. Dulles noted Feb. 2 that Molotov's attacks on the U.S. might be as "wrong" as his praise of Hitlerite Germany as a "peace-seeking country" in 1939. Dulles suggested that the conferees should not "recklessly attack each other's motives." He added that the Russians had no reason to fear Western defense plans unless Russia had aggressive intent.

Seeks World Arms Talks

Molotov unexpectedly revived Jan. 28 an old Soviet plan for a world disarmament conference in which nations outside the UN, such as Red China, would participate. His proposal, made under the parley's first agenda item (measures to ease world tension): the U.S., Britain, France & Russia would "take measures within the framework of the UN to convene in 1954" a meeting of both UN members & non-members on "general reduction of armaments" & "simultaneous solution of the problem of atomic weapons."[3]

Molotov agreed Jan. 29 to defer consideration of this proposal, as well as further discussion of 5-power talks with Red China, to a later "restricted meeting" of the ministers.

Bidault wound up the disarmament discussion by introducing a resolution for later discussion. It would pledge the Big 4's cooperation with efforts of the UN Disarmament Comm. to reach, through private talks, "substantive agreement" leading to a general disarmament meeting under UN auspices.[4]

KOREA

UN Session Rejected

UN member nations rejected India's proposal to reconvene the Gen. Assembly Feb. 9 to discuss Korea. This was disclosed Jan. 30.

28 nations opposed the session, 22 approved it, 10 failed to reply. Approval of 31 would have been needed to recall the Assembly. The session was opposed by the U.S., Britain, France, 12 Latin American countries, most other nations whose troops fought on the Allied side in Korea. The Soviet & Arab blocs, 3 Latin American & several Asian nations, Yugoslavia & Sweden favored it.[5]

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's chief UN delegate, predicted at UN hq. in New York Feb. 2 that the Assembly would be recalled on Korea if pre-peace conference negotiations in Panmunjom definitely failed.[6]

U.S. Jets Down MIG

The U.S. Air Force announced in Washington Feb. 1 that American F-86 Sabre jet fighters shot down a MIG-15 jet fighter Jan. 22 after "a large formation" of MIGs attacked a U.S. RB-45 jet reconnaissance bomber over international waters northwest of Sokto Island off Korea's west coast. The U.S. State Dept. said it planned no "representations" over the incident and had heard no complaints from the Communists.

Pro-Reds Called 'Informers'

The U.S. Army charged Jan. 28-29 that at least 12 of 21 American war prisoners who rejected repatriation were "informers." According to testimony of repatriated Americans, the 12 curried favor with their Communist captors by "eagerly" betraying to them the escape plans & other activities of their fellow American PWs.

Those accused: Pfc. Clarence C. Adams, 25, of Memphis; Cpl. Howard G. Adams, 28, of Corsicana, Tex.; Sgt. Richard G. Corden of Providence, R.I. (described as a key anti-repatriate); Pfc. Wm. A. Cowart, 22, of Dalton, Ga.; Cpl. Rufus E. Douglas, 26, of Texon, Tex.; Pfc. Lewis Wayne Griggs, 21, of Neches, Tex.; Pvt. Saml. D. Hawkins, 21, of Oklahoma City; Pfc. Arlie Howard Pate, 23, of East Carondelet, Ill.; Pfc. Lowell Denver Skinner, 22, of Akron; Pvt. Richard Roger Tenneson, 20, of Alden, Minn. (his rewards allegedly included liquor & marijuana)[7]; Cpl. Harold Harvey Webb, 22, of Ft. Pierce, Fla.; Pfc. Wm. C. White, 23, of Plummerville, Ark.

Army studies of the 21 anti-repatriates indicated that: (a) 12 became pro-Red immediately after capture and one was pro-Red before capture; (b) only 2 attended college (one graduated) and 6 others graduated from high school; 2 did not complete grammar school; (c) more than half came from broken or unhappy homes; (d) 5 got special training in Red China during their captivity; (e) their periods of captivity averaged 3 years.

Red China's Peiping radio reported Jan. 30 that the 21 were being lodged in a brick building at Communist hq. in Kaesong, North Korea for a "short stay pending their trip northward."[8]

Korea Roundup

"Atrocities in Korea," a U.S. Army film, was released for TV Feb. 1 after being withheld for 3 weeks. The State & Defense Depts. said it was unchanged.[9] . . . U.S. deaths in the Korean fighting were listed at 30,722 Jan. 30 when the Army released names of 56 men presumed dead after being missing more than a year.[10] . . . ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee charged Jan. 30 that Japan's aggressive "ambitions are not altered — only postponed" and that the U.S. was "unwise" in helping to make Japan "the strongest power in Asia." He derided Japanese claims to 85% of the property in Korea.[11]

INDO-CHINA

New Red Drives

The Communist Viet Minh Division 308 invaded northern Laos Jan. 30 and advanced down the Namhou River valley toward the Laotian capital of Luangprabang. The 308th, which had formed about 1/3 of the 40,000 rebels massing around French-held Dienbienphu in northwest Viet Nam, fought its way into Laos under French air attack, captured the border stronghold of Muongkhoua by Feb. 1 and pressed to within 52 miles of Luangprabang by Feb. 3. French & Laotian troops from Muongkhoua delayed the 2 main columns of the Red advance by fighting a rear-guard action as they retreated southward.

1—see Vol. XII, pp. 93L, 77K 2—p. 25D3 3—Vol. XIII, 390D3 4—Vol. XIII, 404B1 5—see pp. 17F3-18B1 6—p. 27E1 7—Vol. XIII, 419F1 8—p. 26A2-A3 9—11D2 10—27A2 11—p. 27G1; Vol. XIII, pp. 414B2, 390E2, 2J

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In the past 2 months, French & Laotian forces had confiscated more than 1,000 tons of rice hidden by Viet Minh guerrillas in the Namhou valley in preparation for the drive.

Meantime Viet Minh Div. 320 stepped up operations in Viet Nam's Red River delta area, where the rebels controlled 2/3 of the territory, by striking at posts between Ninbinh & Phuly. Further south, Kalk & Konbrai, 2 small but "important" Viet Nam posts north of French-held Kontum, were seized by the rebels Jan. 29. The Viet Minh also captured some 40 posts in the Mytho region, southwest of Saigon, during the week ended Feb. 2. The Mytho victories, in a southernmost Viet Nam (Cochin China) area guarding the Mekong River estuary, were made possible largely by native garrisons deserting to the rebels.[2]

(French sources in Washington Jan. 26 said France had asked the U.S. to send 400 technicians to Indo-China to help repair & maintain U.S.-made warplanes. One reason for the request was reported to be increasingly-effective use of anti-aircraft guns by the Viet Minh. The U.S. already had about 40 technicians working at Hanoi & Haiphong under direction of its military aid advisory group. U.S. Pres. Eisenhower confirmed at a press conference Feb. 3 that the U.S. mission was helping to train Indo-Chinese air crews.)[3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Tito Rebuffs Cominform

Yugoslav Pres. Tito was unanimously reelected by Parliament in Belgrade Jan. 29 after pledging that his Govt. would continue its independent policy despite renewed invitations to rejoin the Soviet bloc. Tito said he was confident that efforts to "normalize" relationships with Iron Curtain countries, particularly in regard to trade, would not affect Yugoslavia's ties with the West.

The Jan. 29 issue of a Cominform organ named *For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy* (published in Bucharest) urged Yugoslavia to rejoin "the fraternal peoples of the countries of the people's democracies." It reminded the Yugoslavs that "the Great Russian people" had helped win Balkan freedom. The article warned that Yugoslavia would suffer "economic catastrophe" if it continued to be pro-Western.

Warns Dissident Yugoslavs

Before his 535 to 0 election (he was the only candidate), Tito emphasized the need for "a resolute struggle" against "very dangerous counter-revolutionary" elements. He said he had abandoned Soviet methods because compulsion itself could not create a "free socialist community," but he thought the use of force against counter-revolutionaries was essential.

Tito was sworn in Jan. 30 for a 4-year term. (His past term was one year.) Also inaugurated were 4 vice presidents: incumbents Eduard Kardelj & Alexander Rankovic, ex-Economic Min. Svetozar-Tempo Vukmanovic, ex-Cultural & Scientific Affairs Min. Rodoljub Colakavic. The latter 2 replaced Mosa Pijade, 66, who was elected President of Parliament Jan. 28, & Milovan Djilas, who resigned as Parliament head and withdrew from "all public work" after being expelled by the CP Central Com.[4]

Bolts Russians in Tokyo

Yuri Alexandrovich Rastovorov, 34, 2d secy. of the Soviet mission to Japan, was reported Feb. 1 to have been granted asylum by American authorities in Japan after a falling out with his superiors. Officials of the mission, which remained in Tokyo in defiance of Japan's peace treaty with the other Allies, had said Jan. 29 that Rastovorov disappeared Jan. 24 after a "nervous breakdown." The Russians then charged Feb. 1 that he had been kidnapped by U.S. "espionage" agents.

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Spanish demonstrations Jan. 22-24 demanding return of Gibraltar to Spain caused Britain to cancel the Home Fleet's scheduled Feb.-March visit to Spanish ports, the Admiralty announced in London Jan. 28. (The Info. Ministry in Madrid said Jan. 28 the anti-British riots were started by foes of the Franco regime and that 18 students had been detained as "agitators.")[5] . . . **Construction** work on 4 U.S. air bases in Spain will begin in May and there will be "no problem" about their use in event of war, a U.S. House Appropriations Subcom. reported Jan. 31. (AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott had told a news conference Jan. 26 that Spanish bases would be used in war although existing agreements provided only for peacetime use. He explained later that the bases would not be used for war without Spain's consent.)[6]

French Morocco (site of 3 U.S. air bases) was assigned a wing of about 45 B-47 Stratojet bombers, capable of long-distance atomic strikes, by the USAF Jan. 29. . . . **French Socialist** ex-Defense Min. Jules Moch, writing Jan. 28 in the French Socialist weekly *Le Combat Socialiste*, objected to the European Defense Community plan on grounds that all countries except France were "dominated by Catholic movements." He said such states were "less advanced" than Britain & Scandinavia, where Socialists governed or had about 50% political strength.[7]

Byron Price, 62, ex-AP gen. mgr. & chief of U.S. censorship during World War II, retired Feb. 1 after 7 years as Asst. UN Secy. Gen. for Administrative & Financial Services. He said Jan. 27 the UN had been "a modest success"; it had "stopped several wars," "prevented others" and made "notable progress toward easing the economic & social tensions from which more wars originate."[8] . . . **Leslie Knox Munro**, New Zealand Amb. to the U.S. and UN Trusteeship Council pres. since June 16, 1953, became pres. of the Security Council Feb. 1 under the UN's monthly rotation plan. He thus became the first person to head 2 major UN councils simultaneously. . . . **UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld**, in a report Jan. 28 to the Economic & Social Council prepared in conjunction with UNESCO, urged that nations with well-developed information media admit nationals from other countries for training.[9]

Red Force in Germany

The N.Y. *Times* estimated Jan. 29 that there were 22 Soviet Army divisions (300,000 men) & 7 East German People's Police divisions in East Germany. The *Times* said Allied intelligence had reported 8 armored, 10 mechanized & 4 motorized Soviet divisions and 700-800 Soviet jet fighter planes based in the East Zone, along with 8 anti-aircraft units and 2 to 4 other artillery groups, all up to 80% of war strength. The People's Police reportedly had 6 divisions (one mechanized, 2 motorized infantry) plus a security division in & around Berlin—a total force of 86,000 men (18,000 officers).

(Western forces in Germany: equivalent of 6 U.S. division & 4 British armored divisions supported by Central Europe's share of a 4,000-plane NATO air force.)[1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

For Bricker Amendment Delay

Pres. Eisenhower proposed in effect Feb. 3 that action be delayed on a treaty-curbing Constitutional Amendment introduced by Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.). Let's not be in a hurry about such an important thing, the President urged at his press conference. The balance of power among the 3 branches was the very genius of the U.S. system of government, he declared. He said he would not compromise one word on changing this.

Alternatives Proposed

A bipartisan substitute for the Bricker Amend. was submitted to the President by Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Jan. 29. This was a compromise between the Bricker proposal & a milder one suggested by Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.). It eliminated Bricker's controversial "which" clause, which some opponents charged would give any state the power to veto an international agreement involving certain internal matters. Bricker agreed Jan. 31 to accept the substitute "on condition that the Administration will support it." But the White House rejected it Feb. 1 because of a provision (from the George version) requiring Congressional action before an executive agreement could become internal law. George said Feb. 2 that there was "no hope for any compromise now," that negotiations had ended.

1—see p. 9D2 2—p. 27C3 3—pp. 11D3, 2E3 4—p. 22E3; Vol. XIII, 195C-D, 9M 5—p. 27D2 6—XIII, 367G2 7—p. 1D2 8—Vol. IX, 244N 9—p. 2C1; Vol. XIII, 235G3

Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), a staunch supporter of Bricker's amendment, offered Jan. 29 a compromise exempting treaties but not executive agreements from the "which" clause. He proposed that "no international agreement other than a treaty shall become effective as internal law . . . except through legislation."

Wide World
BRICKER

Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), a strong foe of the amendment, proposed Feb. 1 on behalf of himself, 9 other Democrats & Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) that instead of amending the Constitution, Congress should "solemnly affirm" that (a) the Constitution was "superior" to all international agreements, (b) U.S. courts had the "power" & "duty" to invalidate provisions of agreements which conflicted with the Constitution, (c) the Senate could specify that any agreement could become internal law only by act of Congress.

Amendment Denounced

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) charged in Senate debate Feb. 2 that the Bricker Amend.'s objective was to "retreat from the world." Ex-Pres. Truman said Jan. 25 (statement made public Jan. 30) that the amendment would "ruin any attempt of the President to carry out a foreign policy" and that "Eisenhower knows that they are trying to cut his throat." Adlai E. Stevenson Jan. 28 characterized the amendment as an "attack on the Constitution" which "would shift . . . the conduct of our foreign relations . . . to the Congress & even to the 48 states."[1]

Signs Cotton Acreage Bill

Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 30 signed a bill setting the 1954 U.S. cotton-growing allotment at 21,379,342 acres (compared with 27,805,320 acres in 1952 & 25,284,600 in 1953). It also modified the method of dividing the allotment among farmers, permitted some potato price supports and increased the acreage allotment for growers of macaroni-type durum wheat.[2]

(The Agriculture Dept. Jan. 30 predicted a further increase in world cotton surpluses as a result of an anticipated 36.8 million-bale crop for 1953-54—2d only to the record 39 million of 1937-38. 1952-53 consumption was about 3½ million bales under production. Current consumption was about the same.)[3]

Explains Admin. Philosophy

Pres. Eisenhower, contrasting his regime with the New Deal, told reporters Jan. 27 his Admin. believed in being "liberal" in dealing with human relationships with the Govt. & "conservative" in economic affairs. But he admitted that there could be no distinct line drawn between the economy & the individual. He denied that his legislative program was an extension of the New Deal. He called attention to the budgets of the 2 regimes and said that one was going further & further into debt at an increasing rate whereas the other was trying to reduce spending and go the other way.[4]

Appointments

Recent Presidential appointments:

Jan. 6. Ex-Sen. Chan Gurney (R., S.D.) as CAB chrmn.; ex-Rep. Harmar D. Denny (R., Pa.) as CAB vice chrmn. . . . **Jan. 7.** Albert C. Beeson, 47, Republican, industrial relations director of Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. of San José, Calif., as NLRB member. . . . **Jan. 13.** Dr. Frank Brown Berry, 61, N.Y. surgeon, as Asst. Defense Secy. for Health & Medical Affairs (succeeding Dr. Melvin A. Casberg who resigned Jan. 13); Asst. Army Secy. John Slezak, 57, as Army Undersecy. . . . **Jan. 18.** Frank C. Squire of Washington as R.R. Retirement Board member; Laurence McKinley Gould as member of Natl. Science Foundation's Natl. Science Board. . . . **Jan. 22.** Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, 61, of Md. Court of Appeals as U.S. Solicitor General; Roswell Burchard Perkins, 27, N.Y. lawyer & ex-aide to Senate Crime Investigating Com., as Asst. Health, Education & Welfare Secy.; Whiting Willauer, 47, vice chrmn. of Formosa's Civil Air Transport Board, as Amb. to Honduras; Robt. O. Boyd for additional term (expiring Feb. 1, 1957) as Natl. Mediation Board member; Brig. Gen. Eugene Mead Caffey as Army Judge Advocate General. . . . **Jan. 25.** Armed services nominations including permanent rear admiral's rank for Rear Adm. Hyman G. Rickover,[5] appointment of Maj. Gen. Kester Lovejoy Hastings as Army Quartermaster General. . . . **Jan. 29.** Mrs. Oswald B. Lord for additional term (ending Dec. 31, 1956) as U.S. representative on Human Rights Comm. of UN Economic & Social Council. . . . **Jan. 30.** Republicans John L. Farley of Seattle (Fish & Wildlife Svc. director), Edw. W. Allen of Seattle & Milton E. Brooding of Orinda, Calif. as U.S. members of new Intl. North Pacific Fisheries Comm. . . . **Feb. 2.** Actg. Small Business Admin. Wendell B. Barnes, 44, as SBA Admin.

Recess appointments including those of Chief Justice Earl Warren & Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell went to the Senate Jan. 11. The President said Jan. 27 that Inland Steel Chrmn. Clarence B. Randall (who headed the Comm. on Forgn. Economic Policy) would act as special White House consultant.

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Roman Catholic Red Mass (votive Mass of the Holy Spirit, a service for the legal profession) was attended Jan. 31 at St. Matthew's Catehdral in Washington by the President (a Presbyterian) & Mrs. Eisenhower. Presidents had not attended Catholic masses since Wilson's time because of Protestant protests. . . . **Sons of the American Revolution** disclosed Feb. 2 that Pres. Eisenhower obtained reinstatement as an SAR member in December after having resigned through error when he quit many organizations.[6]

INVESTIGATIONS

McCarthy Gets Funds

A $214,000 appropriation to continue operations of the McCarthy Senate Investigations Subcom. was approved by an 85-1 Senate vote Feb. 2. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) cast the sole opposing vote. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) told the Senate during discussion of the appropriation that he had found "very, very current espionage" in his one-man investigation of Army Signal Corps laboratories at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. This was his reply after Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) read a Jan. 15 letter in which Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens said that "there is no current espionage or other subversive activity at Ft. Monmouth" as far as the Army could determine.

McCarthy denied reports that he had agreed to limit his subcommittee's field of inquiry. He promised not to conflict with other committees but said his group might re-investigate affairs that previous investigations had "whitewashed."[7]

The McCarthy appropriation raised to more than $1 million the funds for Senate probes this year. The Senate voted $228,000 for its Internal Security Subcom. Jan. 27.

House Probe Costs

Chrmn. Karl M. LeCompte (R., Ia.) of the House Administrative Com. said Jan. 11 that House investigating committees had received $1,879,550 for 1953-54 and were asking for more. They had spent $1,007,807 so far, had $871,743 left. This compared with a record $3,779,500 spent in 2 years (1951-52) by House investigating committees in the 82d Congress. The House Un-American Activities Com., which had run through a record $500,000 in 1951-52, spent $300,000 last year and wanted $300,000 more for this year.

LeCompte said Jan. 6 his committee was investigating expenditure of nearly $300,000 in foreign "counterpart funds"* by some 100 Representatives during overseas trips in the summer & fall of 1953. The U.S. Govt. also had provided money for the trips.

McCarthy's Accomplishments

The McCarthy Investigations Subcom., in a report signed only by McCarthy, disclosed Jan. 24 that it had conducted 157 distinct investigations & 445 preliminary inquiries in 1953 and that its staff had interviewed about 1,200 persons. Among accomplishments claimed in the report:

- 4 Govt. & 6 non-Govt. workers described as "5th Amendment Communists" (persons who invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist affiliations) were exposed & removed (by discharge, suspension or resignation). Also removed: Voice of America chief engineer George Herrick, who had failed engineering exams in school; a Govt. Printing Office employe who allegedly headed a GPO "gambling ring."[8]
- 70 witnesses who invoked the 5th Amend. were cited by name & employment record to let the public decide whether they were Communists & conspirators against the U.S. 5 witnesses were indicted on contempt-of-Congress charges.
- "Scores" of persons against whom there were derogatory reports explained "satisfactorily" in closed session. Their cases were then dropped "and no one, other than themselves & the members of the subcommittee, knows that they were required to appear."
- "Many millions of dollars" were saved by uncovering Govt. waste. (McCarthy reported Jan. 17 that "upward of $18 million" had been saved by cancellation of radio transmitters the Voice of America had planned to build near Wilmington, N.C. & Seattle—locations called "useless" because they allegedly were in a magnetic storm area. Sen. Henry M. Jackson [D., Wash.] said Jan. 17 that a report prepared by MIT with RCA

*Money put up by foreign governments to match U.S. foreign aid expenditures. The State Dept. was required to turn over such funds on request of any member of Congress whose trip was approved by a committee chairman. Congressmen were not required to account to anybody for any counterpart money. [See Vol. XIII, p. 430A1]

1—see p. 30F1-D2 2—p. 22D1 3—p. 12G2 4—pp. 19F1, 13B2 5—Vol. XIII, 217G 6—XIII, 428G1 7—pp. 30E2, 22G2 8—XIII, 289D1

& FCC aid after the McCarthy probe had "failed to substantiate" complaints against the Wilmington & Seattle locations.)[1]

● McCarthy's investigations alerted Govt. agencies & defense plants to the Communist danger and resulted in tightening of security. Some Govt. agencies & defense plants were making it a policy, as a result of McCarthy's efforts, to dismiss employes who invoked the 5th Amend.

Among recent developments involving McCarthy or his subcommittee:

Voice of America. The subcommittee reported Jan. 23 that several persons "not dedicated to the American way of life" had been employed by the Voice of America and that some of its broadcasts had "anti-American content." (Theodore C. Streibert, U.S. Information Agency director, told a Senate Forgn. Relations subcommittee Jan. 15 that about 10-20 of the USIA's 7,800 employes had been dismissed or allowed to resign as security risks since the agency came into existence last Aug. 1. He said most were "stability" cases, not Communists.)[2]

Signal Corps. Harvard Prof. Wendell H. Furry, 47, told the subcommittee in Boston Jan. 15 that he was a former Communist Party member and had been one of 6 Reds employed on a secret wartime radar project at MIT, but he refused to name any of the others. Research Asst. Leon J. Kamin, 26, of Harvard also admitted past CP membership at the hearing and refused to name Reds he had known. Neither invoked the 5th Amend. They said they would name former Reds guilty of some crime but would not become "political informers" subjecting the innocent to "persecution." McCarthy said he would recommend contempt citations against both.

McCarthy had these 3 persons ejected from the Boston hearing room Jan. 16: Nathaniel G. Mills, spectator at the hearing who had been suspended by Gen. Electric's Lynn, Mass. plant for invoking the 5th Amend. at a Nov. 1953 McCarthy hearing; GE employe Theodore G. Pappas, 29, Harvard graduate who, as a witness, invoked the First & 5th Amends.; Oliver S. Allen, Pappas' attorney. Mills was ejected for shouting. Pappas & Allen were thrown out for demanding to read a statement.[3]

Fred J. Kitty, 35, a "friendly" witness at McCarthy's Monmouth inquiry in December, was given a 4-mo. jail sentence by Fed. Dist. Judge William C. Coleman in Baltimore Jan. 28 for having concealed his 1935-38 membership in a subversive group (Intl. Workers Org.) when he filled out a questionnaire as a Bendix Radio employe 4 years ago. McCarthy opposed jailing Kitty because "it will be more difficult to get [others] to break with the party."

The N.Y.C. Board of Education Jan. 6 dismissed high school teacher Mrs. Diana Moldover Wolman, 35, & clerk Mrs. Sylvia Berke, 33, for pleading the 5th Amend. in the Monmouth inquiry. (This raised to 156 the number of persons removed from the N.Y.C. school system [including resignations] as a result of inquiries beginning in 1950.)[4]

Hans E. Inslerman, 44, Monmouth electronics engineer, was identified by his lawyer Jan. 8 as one of 2 men suspended for a 2d time in the Monmouth inquiries. He said Inslerman was accused of "a close & continuing association" with his brother, Felix A. Inslerman, who was said to have been named by Whittaker Chambers as a photographer for the Baltimore Communist underground in 1937-38.

A special committee of the Fed. of American Scientists reported in New York Jan. 29 that McCarthy's probe had "seriously disrupted" Monmouth's "vital defense work." Prof. Ernest C. Pollard, Yale physicist, said "no charges of actual espionage or real subversive activity have ever been made against any of the 19 scientists suspended or the 10 scientists who have been transferred to unclassified work." None of the 29, he said, had invoked the 5th Amend.

5th Amendment. McCarthy, in New York Jan. 30 to receive awards from the American Legion's Theodore Roosevelt Jr. Post and the Catholic War Veterans of N.Y. County, said he was opposed to lessening the protection of the 5th Amend. despite the fact that it had been "abused" and "used to protect a criminal conspiracy." He predicted "indictment of a sizable number of Communist agents" as a result of a forthcoming "test of how far people can go under the 5th Amend."

Other Developments. Russell W. Duke, 47, West Coast public relations man, was acquitted by Fed. Dist. Judge Burnita S. Matthews in Washington Jan. 26 of charges of contempt of Congress. Duke had been accused of failing to appear at a McCarthy hearing to answer questions about reports that he collected $34,000 by influence peddling. . . . Maj. Irving Peress, Army dentist at Camp Kilmer, N.J., was honorably discharged from the service Feb. 2 despite McCarthy's demand that the Army court-martial him for invoking the 5th Amend. at a subcommittee hearing Jan. 30. . . . Ft. Dix (N.J.) authorities announced Jan. 29 an investigation of charges that Pvt. G. David Schine, 26, ex-McCarthy aide drafted Nov. 3, had received favored treatment during basic training.[5]

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Chrmn. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. charged Jan. 28 that naval intelligence files on communism were destroyed in New York in 1944 on "White House" orders. Jenner said the files had "basic information on Communists in the maritime units . . . on the waterfront and . . . in the convoys that went to Russia." He said the story was told to Adm. Chester Nimitz by Adm. Ernest J. King. (Nimitz & King told reporters they did not remember the incident.)[7] Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) said Jan. 29 that in 1944 a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee had forced the War Dept. to rescind an order calling for destruction of Army files on communism & subversion.[8]

Rep. Robert L. Condon (D., Calif.), 41, appeared at his own request before the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. Jan. 26-28 and swore that neither he nor his wife ever had been Communists. The Atomic Energy Comm. had barred him from an atomic test last May because of "reports" labeling him & his wife (formerly Eleanor Kierulff) as Communists and linking them with Red activities. Sources of the reports were kept secret. Condon, denouncing the charges as "false," complained that he was "accused without the right to face my unknown accuser." Sen. John O. Pastore (D., R.I.) suggested Jan. 28 that he ask the House of Representatives to decide whether he was a security risk.[9]

Herbert A. Bergson won dismissal in Federal court in Washington Jan. 29 of charges that he violated the "conflict of interest" law by handling anti-trust cases for private firms less than 2 years after resigning as Assistant Attorney General (in 1950). Judge Chas. F. McLaughlin ruled that Bergson had not violated the law's injunction against handling "claims" against the Govt.[10] . . . **S. Donald Perlman**, 56, ex-Defense Production Admin. conservation specialist, was acquitted in Washington Jan. 29 of an alleged attempt at "influence peddling" in connection with DPA contracts.

Hunt Norwalk 'Reds'

The Norwalk, Conn. post of the Veterans of Forgn. Wars was revealed Jan. 26 to have formed a secret committee to turn over to the FBI names of "communistic" Norwalk residents. The program had been unknown to most members of the post, but it was approved Jan. 28 at a meeting attended by some 100 of the 350 members.

Most public reaction to the idea was critical. It was denounced by officials of Americans for Democratic Action, the Amer. Civil Liberties Union, Amer. Veterans Com. & some national VFW leaders. Pres. Eisenhower, however, indicated at his Jan. 27 press conference that he had no objections.[6] Sen Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) called it an "excellent idea" Jan 27. Chrmn. Harold H. Velde(R., Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. suggested Jan. 27 that names of Red suspects be sent to his committee also.

GENERAL

Unemployment Studied

The Census Bureau reported Jan. 29 that national unemployment increased during January to a 3-yr. high of 2,360,000. It said most of the 510,000 decline in jobs since December was a normal post-Christmas drop. Total civilian employment was estimated at 59,800,000 (1,000,000 below December and about 96.2% of the nation's civilian working force).

(The Fed. Reserve Board reported Feb. 1 that the industrial production index dropped in December to 127% of the 1947-49 average. The December average represented a 10-pt. decline since July.)[11]

An Administration estimate that unemployment would be stabilized at 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 for the "forseeable future" was reported Feb. 1 by Chrmn. Jesse P. Wolcott of the Congressional Joint Com. on the Economic Report. He said the committee was told by Dep. Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes that the estimate figured in Govt. planning for fiscal 1955.[12]

Humphrey on 'Readjustment'

Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey told the committee the country was undergoing a "rolling readjustment" to a peacetime economy. He stressed)as had the President's Economic Report last week) that production had slowed temporarily to allow for retail inventory cutbacks—necessary because consumer demands had been overestimated. But Humphrey said consumer buying at the present rate would soon correct the business dip. He indorsed tax reductions for industry as a means of spurring production, asserting that "payrolls make consumers." Democratic Senators J. William Fulbright (Ark.) & Paul Douglas (Ill.) contended that emphasis should be placed on tax relief for low-income people to increase their buying power.[13]

Probe Coffee Prices

The Fed. Trade Comm. revealed Feb. 1 it was conducting an investigation in New York to determine whether a "corner" on coffee supplies was responsible for rising coffee prices.

Coffee broker Chandler A. Mackey of New York told the Senate Agriculture Com. Feb. 2 that Brazilian coffee-producer cooperatives "fixed" prices by holding back supplies for favorable markets. However, Mackey

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 117D-E 2—Vol. XIII, 400B2 3—XIII, 400A2 4—XIII, 422A3, 428C3 5—XIII, 241B1 6—XIII, 421F2 7—XIII, 369B3, 422B3 8—XIII, 326G1, 422F2 9—XIII, 413G3 10—XIII, 443G1 11—p. 14B3 12—pp. 28E1, 19F1 13—p. 28D1-C2

& Pres. Gustavo Lobo Jr. of the N.Y. Sugar & Coffee Exchange said it would be impossible to set up effective federal control over coffee trading.

(Brazilian Coffee Institute's office in New York said Feb. 2 that Brazil's coffee supply had been apportioned into "12 monthly parts" due only to "a production shortage caused by frost." The Institute predicted high prices "until the summer of 1955, when production improves."[1]

Military School Bias to End

The UP reported Jan. 31 that Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson had ordered the armed forces to end segregation at schools for children on military posts by Sept. 1, 1955. The UP said Wilson issued the order Jan. 12 after Pres. Eisenhower backed him against Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby, who fought for delay. Asst. Defense Secy. John A. Hannah was credited with leading the successful fight against bias at post schools.[2]

Wage Bias Ruled Out

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled Feb. 1 that the Taft-Hartley law would be violated if employers gave raises & other benefits to union members but not to non-union employes. The court's ruling supported a previous decision by the NLRB, which also was upheld in rulings that the Taft-Hartley law prohibited (1) employers' encouraging or discouraging union membership by discriminatory employment practices and (2) unions' denying work to their members as a disciplinary measure. Vote in each instance was 7-2 (Black & Douglas dissenting).[3]

Other Labor News

The AFL's new Union of Maritime Workers won representation of Puerto Rico's 7,000 dock workers by a 3,343-1,733 victory over the independent Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. in an island-wide poll Jan. 26.[4] . . . A Texas Dist. Court jury in Amarillo Jan. 29 returned a verdict backing a request for an injunction against 16 nonoperating rail unions that sought to win a union shop on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. The injunction suit was filed by the railway & a group of employes. Judge E. C. Nelson deferred decision on granting the injunction. . . . Officials of the AFL Teamsters revealed in New York Feb. 1 that Dave Beck, union president, had decided not to sign the AFL-CIO no-raiding pact.[5]

Atomic Weapons

The Atomic Energy Comm.'s semiannual report, issued Jan. 30, revealed that a new weapons research laboratory had been established in Livermore, Calif. under direction of the U. of Calif. Research Laboratory. The AEC also reported (a) progress on design of an atomic power plant to drive submarines at the unattained underwater speed of 30 mph. and (b) plans for a pilot plant to compare costs of producing electric power by atomic energy & conventional means.

Pres. Eisenhower confirmed in a statement to Congress Feb. 2 that the U.S. produced the "first full-scale thermonuclear (hydrogen) explosion in history" at Eniwetok in 1952. (Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told a news conference Feb. 2 that Americans should "stop rattling the A-bomb like a saber." He observed that they did 9 times more of this than Russia. But he said it was Eisenhower Admin. policy to plan to "use all kinds of new weapons" if the nation were forced into a war.)[6]

Tanks, Carrier Ordered

The Army announced Jan. 29 that Gen. Motors had been given a $200 million contract for M-48 medium tanks because its bid was $18 million lower than that of Chrysler, the tank's designer.[7] . . . The Newport News (Va.) Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co. won a $117,750,000 Navy contract Feb. 2 to build the 3d 60,000-ton *Forrestal*-class aircraft carrier.

Legislation

An Eisenhower-backed bill to create an Air Force academy similar to West Point & Annapolis was approved by a 329-36 House vote and sent to the Senate Jan. 21. The measure authorized $26 million to start the project. Estimates of the total cost ranged from $117 million to $500 million. Responsibility for picking the site was to go to AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott, who said he would name a board to suggest locations.

A bill to reimburse the CCC for $741,548,788 in price-support losses was passed by 323-27 House vote Jan. 27 but cut to $245,900,917 by the Senate Feb. 1. The measure then went to joint conference. It would cancel CCC notes issued to the Treasury and thereby allow price-support operations to continue while Congress considered requests for additional CCC borrowing authority.[8]

A bill improving the retirement plan for Congress' members & employes was passed by unanimous House vote Feb. 2 and returned to the Senate, which had passed a bill covering employes only. The House bill would authorize full retirement pay for members at 60 after 10 years' service or partial pay at 55. Currently, benefits start only at 62. The new bill would also raise most benefits by liberalizing computation of members' pay bases.[9]

The Senate Interior Com. cleared the Hawaii statehood bill by a 12-3 vote Jan. 27 after first voting, 8-7, to separate it from an Alaskan statehood proposal. The separation of the 2 measures was made possible by Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R., Ia.), who shifted his vote for the 2d time in a week. He said he had been promised an early vote on an Alaskan bill. (ExHawaii Gov. Ingram M. Steinback testified during hearings on the bill Jan. 7 that Hawaii's economy was dominated by a Communist-controlled union, which he identified as the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.)[10]

Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, 42, of New Orleans won Democratic nomination (tantamount to election) Jan. 27 to a 3d 4-yr. term. . . . Civilian employment in Fed. Govt. totaled 2,357,294 on Dec. 31, a decrease of 203,185 during 1953, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) reported Jan. 30.

FOREIGN

Italian Cabinet Falls

Premier Amintore Fanfani's Italian Cabinet, formed Jan. 18, resigned Jan. 30 after Fanfani lost a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies by 303-260. Fanfani's program of liberal economic & social measures, intended to check gains by Leftist parties without making concessions to Rightists, was supported only by the Christian Dem. & Republican parties. Communists & leftwing Socialists, moderate Social Dems. & rightwing Monarchists & neo-Fascists opposed it.

(Communists charged during debate on Fanfani's program that the regime was dominated by U.S. Amb. Clare Boothe Luce, target of a hostile CP poster campaign in Italy.)

Fanfani agreed to remain in office as a caretaker Premier until Pres. Luigi Einaudi could settle on his successor.[11]

Bayar Visits U.S.

Turkish Pres. Celal Bayar, 70, arrived in New York & Washington Jan. 27 to begin a 26-day goodwill tour of the U.S. He addressed Congress Jan. 29 and warned against "uncertainty & indecision" on the part of free countries menaced by communism. He said U.S. economic & military aid had been used by Turkey "entirely (to) resist the destructive forces which threaten our civilization."

Bayar said in a statement Jan. 28 that the West must bolster Mid-Eastern defenses, which he called "the most notorious gaping void" in Western security plans. In addressing the American-Turkish Society in New York Feb. 1 he asked for "foreign capital & know-how" to aid Turkey's economic development. (Bayar received the highest degree of the U.S. Legion of Merit from Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 27.)

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Syrian Army launched a drive Jan. 28 against 18 villages of Druse tribesmen in southern & northeastern Syria said to have, attempted to revolt against the regime of Pres. Adib Shishekly.[12] . . . Queen Elizabeth II & Prince Philip, who left New Zealand Jan. 29 after a 5-week visit, arrived in Sydney Feb. 3 to begin a tour of Australia.[13] . . . Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida introduced in the Diet in Tokyo Jan. 27 a proposed $170 million budget request to create a 164,000-man "self-defense" force by March 1955.[14] . . . Egyptian Wafd Party leader Fuad Serag el-Din, 47, was given a 15-yr. prison sentence by the Revolutionary Tribunal in Cairo Jan. 30 for corruption & abuse of power as a Cabinet minister under ex-King Farouk.[15]

1—see p. 30G2 2—Vol. XIII, 281D1 3—XIII, 217H 4—p. 5C1 5—XIII, 441A1 6—pp. 39C1, 20G1 7—XIII, 310A3 8—p. 12F2 9—XIII, 265C3 10—p. 22C1 11—p. 22C3 12—XIII, 342G3 13—27D2 14—XIII, 412B2 15—p. 14A1

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced Jan. 28 that a test of the Jonas E. Salk polio vaccine, scheduled for February in Allegheny County, Pa., had been postponed until March or April because of manufacturing delays.[1] . . . Dr. Evarts A. Graham of Washington U. (St. Louis), Intl. Surgical Assn. pres. & bd. chrmn. of the Amer. College of Surgeons, said Feb. 2 at North Carolina U. in Chapel Hill: research conducted by himself & Dr. Ernest L. Wynder of Sloan-Kettering Institute (New York) left no possibility of doubt that there is a direct relation between cancer of the lung & cigarette smoking"; it was "possible that the substance causing lung cancer" came from various things which go into cigarette production other than tobacco.[2]

Atomic Energy. Element 99, heaviest yet produced (atomic weight 247), has been created by adding nuclear particles to uranium (element 92), the U. S. Atomic Energy Comm. reported Feb. 1. It said element 99 was radioactive and changed itself into element 97 after a few minutes' existence.[3] . . . Chicago U. disclosed Feb. 1 that studies made with its mass spectrometers, applying atomic measurement to time, indicated the earth originated at least 4½ billion years ago. . . . A cobalt bomb, made by "seeding" hydrogen bombs with cobalt, might result in radiation so deadly & wide-spread as to wipe out civilization, Prof. Otto R. Frisch, Cambridge U. physicist warned in a lecture in London Jan. 28 sponsored by the British Atomic Scientific Assn.

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Louise Townsend Nicholl was awarded the 1954 Fellowship of the Academy of American Poets ($5,000) in New York Jan. 28. . . . **Daily newspaper circulation** in the U.S. rose to a record 54,472,286 copies (21,412,474 morning, 33,059,812 evening) in 1953, *Editor & Publisher* reported Jan. 30.[4]

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

From N.Y. Herald Tribune Jan. 31; based on natl. sales survey

Fiction. Samuel Shellabarger's "Lord Vanity"; Hartnett Kane's "The Lady of Arlington"; André Soubiran's "The Doctors"; Morton Thompson's "Not As A Stranger"; Lloyd Douglas' "The Robe."

Non-Fiction. Norman Vincent Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking"; Fulton J. Sheen's "Life Is Worth Living"; Winston S. Churchill's "Triumph and Tragedy"; Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter"; Stewart H. Holbrook's "The Age of the Moguls."

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Lullaby. Mary Boland in comedy by Don Appell about mother who interferes in son's marriage. Presented by Jerome Mayer & Irl Mowery. Directed by Mayer. With Kay Medford, Jack Warden. Feb. 3 at Lyceum. (4-3-1)§

Ruth Draper & Her Company of Characters. One-woman show. Presented by Chas. Bowden & Richard Barr. Opened Jan. 25 at Vanderbilt for 3-week engagement. (7-0-0)§

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 6B3] 1—see Vol. XIII, 379B1 2—p. 31D2 3—38C1 4—XIII, 139N 5—p. 23D2 6—XIII, 423F1 7—XIII, 205A 8—XII, 155N

NEW BOOKS

The Business at Blanche Capel. By Bryan Morgan. Spy hunt in England. Feb. 2. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 292 pp., $3.75)*

The Complete and Authentic Life of Jesse James. By Carl W. Breihan. Intro. by Homer Croy. Biog. of bandit. Jan. 29. (Frederick Fell, 287 pp., $4.50)†

Franklin D. Roosevelt: The Ordeal. By Frank Freidel. 4th vol. of projected 6-vol. biog. by Stanford historian. Covers FDR's illness of polio & return to politics despite handicap. Jan. 28. (Little, Brown, 320 pp., $6)†

The Head and Heart of Thomas Jefferson. By John Dos Passos. Biographical study of Jefferson's character covering career prior to Presidency. Jan. 21. (Doubleday, 442 pp., $5)†

Mrs. Searwood's Secret Weapon. By Leonard Wibberley. Fantasy of English widow whose guardian angel during Blitz is 300-yr.-old ghost of American Indian. Feb. 1. (Little, Brown, 294 pp., $3.50)*

Seeing and Knowing. By Bernard Berenson. Criticism of modern art. Jan. 26. (Macmillan, 136 pp., $3.50)†

The Secret Stream. By Marcel Aymé. Somber satire on French town's reaction to outrageous murder. Feb. 3. (Harper, 224 pp., $2.75)*

The Untidy Pilgrim. By Eugene Walter. Sojourn among eccentric Southerners in Mobile. Winner of Lippincott Fiction Prize ($2,500) for Young Novelists. Jan. 27. (Lippincott, 252 pp., $3.50)*

LEADING JANUARY FILMS

New York Releases

Escape From Fort Bravo. William Holden as Union Cavalry officer holding Confederate prisoners when Indians attack. Screenplay by Frank Fenton from story by Philip Rock & Michael Pate. Directed by John Sturges. Produced in Ansco Color by Nicholas Nayfack for MGM. With John Forsythe, Eleanor Parker, Wm. Demarest. Jan. 22.

The Final Test. British comedy of aging cricket star who tries to interest poetic son in seeing his last match. Screenplay by Terence Ratigan. Directed by Anthony Asquith. Produced by R. J. Minney for J. Arthur Rank. Released by Continental. With Robert Morley, Jack Warner, Adrianne Allen, Ray Jackson. Jan. 25.

Forever Female. Ginger Rogers as fading actress anxious to hold on to youthful roles & men. Screenplay by Julius J. & Philip G. Epstein from play by J. M. Barrie. Directed by Irving Rapper. Produced by Pat Duggan for Paramount. With Wm. Holden, Paul Douglas, Pat Crowley. Jan. 13.

The Golden Coach. (Italian; English dialogue.) Anna Magnani as leading light of troupe of strolling players in Spanish So. Amer. colony. Screenplay by Jean Renoir, Rento Avanzo, Jack Kirkland & Guillio Machi. Directed by Renoir. A Delphinious Hoche Prodctn. Released by IFE. With Odoardo Spadaro, Nada Fiorelli, Dante. Jan. 21.

The Greatest Love. Ingrid Bergman as socialite who turns to universal love of mankind after suicide of son. English-dubbed version of 1951 Italian-made "Europe '51." Screenplay by Roberto Rossellini, Sandro de Feo, Mario Pannunzio, Ivo Perilli & Brunello Rondi. Directed & produced by Rossellini. Released by IFE. With Alexander Knox, Ettore Giannini. Jan. 11.

It Should Happen To You. Judy Holliday, as girl anxious to make her mark in world, in comedy that twits advertising, TV, radio. Screenplay by Garson Kanin. Directed by Geo. Cukor. Produced by Fred Kohlmar for Columbia. With Peter Lawford, Jack Lemmon, Michael O'Shea. Jan. 15.

Knights of the Round Table. CinemaScope production of King Arthur legend. Screenplay by Jan Lustig, Talbot Jennings & Noel Langley. Based on Sir Thomas Malory's "Le Morte d'Arthur." Directed by Richard Thorpe. Produced by Pandro S. Berman for MGM. With Robert Taylor, Ava Gardner, Mel Ferrer, Anne Crawford. Jan. 7.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

American Assn. of School Administrators, in a yearbook issued Jan. 31, held that books & other materials on communism should be made available to students because "we cannot fight totalitarian ideologies without understanding them."[5] . . . **Pope Pius XII,** 77, was revealed Jan. 28 to be suffering from a stomach disorder that caused persistent hiccupping & consequent fatigue from loss of sleep. . . . Merger of the Hebrew Sheltering & Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) & United Service for New Americans as the United HIAS Service was announced in New York Jan. 28 effective in June. . . . **Dr. Harold P. Rodes,** 34, was named Bradley U. (Peoria, Ill.) president Jan. 30 to succeed David B. Owen, retired.

OBITUARIES

John Murray Anderson, theatrical producer-director who staged 34 musical shows in New York & London since 1919 (currently *Almanac* on B'way); Jan. 30 in New York of heart attack.[6]

Walter C. Arensberg, 75, art collector, founder-pres. of Francis Bacon Foundtn. (partisan in Bacon-Shakespeare controversy); Jan. 29 in Los Angeles.

Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, 63, inventor of FM radio; Feb. 1 in fall from 13th-floor apartment in New York. (Police said he left a note indicating despondency over estrangement from wife.)

Florence Bates, 65, film character actress; Jan. 31, Hollywood.

Emanuel H. Bloch, 52, attorney who defended executed atomic spies Julius & Ethel Rosenberg; Jan. 30 in New York of heart attack.[7]

Yvonne de Bray, 65, French character actress; Feb. 1 in Paris.

Carl Eldh, 81, Swedish sculptor; Jan. 26 in Stockholm.

Ernest Esclangon, 78, astronomer, ex-dir. of Paris Observatory, inventor of Paris telephone system's "speaking clock"; Jan. 29 at Eurenville, France.

John H. Griffin, 55, ed.-in-chief of *Boston Post;* Jan. 31, New York.

Brig. Gen. Placido Hernandez, 75, retired chief of Cuban Natl. Police; Jan. 31 in Havana.

Allen C. Hinckley, 76, opera singer, teacher; Jan. 28, Yonkers, N. Y.

James R. Howard, 80, farmer, first pres. (1920-23) of Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.; Jan. 27 in Clemons, Ia.

Col. Evan A. Hunter, 66, secy. British Olympic Assn. 1923-48; Jan. 31 in Chester, Eng.

Dr. Henry Carrington Lancaster, 71, Johns Hopkins authority on French literature; Jan. 29, Baltimore.

Dr. Robert E. Lincoln, 54, originator of bacteriophage (virus treatment for many diseases) whose theories were opposed by Mass. Medical Society; Jan. 30 in Arlington, Mass.[8]

Arthur M. Oberfelder, 63, mgr. of opera & drama productions in Denver area for 35 yrs.; Jan. 30, New York.

Henry Souvaine, 59, composer, producer of opera & concert programs on radio; Jan. 30 in New York.

Abraham Oyandel Urrutia, 80, ex-Vice Pres. & ex-Chief Justice of Chile; Jan. 29 in Santiago.

Adm. Henry Braid Wilson, 93, U. S. Navy commander in France in World War I who gave UP's Roy Howard his "false armistice" report Nov. 7, 1918; Jan. 30 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

Bobsledding. World 4-man title: won Jan. 31 at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy by Swiss team piloted by Fritz Feierabend, 45.[1]

Golf. PGA senior tourney in Dunedin, Fla. won Jan. 30 by Gene Sarazen, 51, of Germantown, N.Y., for $1,000. . . . $15,000 Thunderbird invitation tourney at Palm Springs, Calif.: won Jan. 31 by Fred Haas, 38, of New Orleans, for $2,000. . . . Helen Lee Doherty women's amateur tourney at Miami: won Jan. 31 by Mrs. Grace DeMoss Smith of Coral Gables, Fla., 1 up over Marlene Stewart of Fonthill, Ont., British amateur champion.

Horse Racing. $161,400 Santa Anita Maturity in Arcadia, Calif. Jan. 30: won by Mrs. A. W. Ryan's Apple Valley, Merlin Volzke up, for $85,025.

Speed Skating. U.S. titles in St. Paul, Minn. Jan. 31: retained by Ken Bartholomew, 33, of Minneapolis & Pat Gibson (women's) of Wisconsin U.[2]

Track. Hunter Mile of Boston AA Games Jan. 30: Josy Barthel of Luxembourg in 4 min. 7.7 sec.

Tennis. Australian championships in Sydney: Mervyn Rose defeated Rex Hartwig in men's singles, Thelma Long defeated Jennifer Staley in women's singles Feb. 1. Rose & Hartwig won doubles Jan. 29.

Yachting. Intl. Star Class team regatta at Havana: won Jan. 29 by Cuba. . . . 153-mi. Great Isaac sailing race (Ft. Lauderdale to Bahamas to Miami): won Jan. 30 by Carleton Mitchell's *Caribbee* of Annapolis, Md.

Roundup

Frank Leahy, 45, resigned Jan. 31 as head football coach at Notre Dame on advice of his doctors because he suffered from pancreatitis. His assistant, Terence Patrick (Terry) Brennan, 25, a Notre Dame halfback in 1945-48, succeeded Leahy Feb. 1 under a 3-yr. contract (reportedly for $12,000 a year). Leahy coached 6 undefeated teams during 11 years at Notre Dame and compiled an 11-yr. record of 87 victories, 11 defeats, 9 ties.[3] . . . **Murray Warmath,** 41, coach at Mississippi State, was named Minnesota football coach Jan. 29 to succeed Wes Fesler.[4]

Bobby Thomson, 30, outfielder-infielder whose homer won the 1951 New York-Brooklyn NL pennant playoff, was traded to Milwaukee Feb. 1 by the N.Y. Giants. The Giants also gave catcher Sam Calderone in exchange for pitchers John Antonelli, 23, & Don Liddle, 27, catcher Ebba St. Claire, 32, rookie infielder Bill Klaus and cash.[5] . . . **Jackie Robinson** signed a 1954 contract with Brooklyn Jan. 28, reportedly for $40,000. . . . **George M. Trautman,** pres. of the Natl. Assn. of Pro (Minor) Baseball Leagues, asked Baseball High Comm. Ford C. Frick & major league club-owners Jan. 30 to curb radio-TV broadcasts of major league games in minor league cities. Trautman said at a meeting in New York that the number of minor leagues had dwindled from 59 to 37 and organized baseball's attendance had declined 26 million a year since 1949.[6]

Bert C. Bell, 58, received a new 12-yr. contract as Natl. Football League president Jan. 29 after declining a salary raise from $30,000 to $40,000 a year. . . . **Clarence (Bevo) Francis** of Rio Grande (Ohio) College set a new individual one-game intercollegiate basketball scoring record Feb. 2 with 113 points as Rio Grande defeated Hillsdale (Mich.) College, 134-91, in Jackson, Ohio.[7] . . . **Bill Mihalo** set a world 3-mi. walking record of 20 min. one sec. in Detroit Jan. 31. . . . **Adelphi College** of Garden City, N.Y. quit intercollegiate football Jan. 29 for lack of student interest.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

100 deaths had been attributed Feb. 2 to a week-long cold wave affecting the entire continent of Europe, Britain, Algeria & Morocco. The casualty list included 28 persons reported drowned in England & Holland while skating on insecure ice. Public shelters were provided for homeless persons in French & German cities where temperatures fell 20° below freezing. Severe fuel shortages were reported in Czechoslovakia & Rumania.[8] . . . 46 persons were killed & 100 injured near Seoul, Korea Jan. 31 when a passenger train collided with a truck and was wrecked. . . . 35 U.S. servicemen were reported lost Feb. 1 when an AF C-46 transporting Army men crashed into the sea off Hokkaido, Japan. . . . 28 persons in a crowd greeting Egyptian Pres. Mohammed Naguib Jan. 30 at the Kafr el Zayat railroad station were run over & killed by a Cairo-Alexandria passenger train. . . . At least 15 persons were killed Jan. 30 when a bus collided with an auto-transport truck & caught fire near Three Rivers, Quebec.

USAF 1st Lt. John Faris Jelke 3d disappeared Jan. 25 during a training flight between Gulfport, Miss. & New Orleans in an F-51 Mustang.

Wife Accuses Roosevelt

James Roosevelt, 46, eldest son of FDR, an insurance agent & prospective candidate for Congress in Los Angeles, was accused Jan. 29 by his estranged 2d wife of misconduct with 12 women. Mrs. Romelle Schneider Roosevelt, 38, suing in Pasadena for separate maintenance, cited a letter from Roosevelt Feb. 27, 1945 (when he was in the Marines) admitting "a succession of active adultery" & naming 9 women with whom he indulged in "acts of improper conduct" in 1941-44. Named in the letter: Mrs. Robert Howard (ex-actress Andrea Leeds), Mrs. Richard C. Durant (ex-Jayne Shadduck), Mrs. Julia Waterhouse Damon of Honolulu & Mrs. Henry Field of Washington, all of whom issued denials; Mrs. Davis Rose, Miss Billie Howard, Mrs. Karl Barnes, Miss Ellen Miller, Miss Jerry Morris.

Mrs. Roosevelt's suit was based on alleged more recent misconduct by her husband. Mrs. Irene Owens, June Nelson (or June Jordan) & Elaine Hilton were named as co-respondents.

Roosevelt Feb. 1 denied all charges brought by his wife. He said: admissions made in the 1945 letter were false; he signed the letter (drafted by his wife's attorney) to pacify his wife & avoid a divorce that would have added to his father's burden as President; he had been promised that the letter never would be made public.

At the urging of several Democratic Party leaders, Roosevelt Feb. 1 released supporters of his candidacy for nomination for Congress.[9]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Joe Adonis, 52, received a 2-3-yr. prison sentence & $1,000 fine Feb. 2 in Hackensack, N.J. for lying to a county grand jury about his birthplace (Italy). The sentence was suspended pending results of deportation proceedings against Adonis.[10] . . . **Poncet Davis,** 56, of Akron, O., pres. of Robbins Tire & Rubber Co. of Alabama, received a 5-yr. federal prison sentence & $10,000 fine on each of 4 counts in Cleveland Jan. 29 for evasion of $738,000 in income taxes. . . . **Charles (Lucky) Luciano** told reporters in Naples Feb. 2 he received visits in 1942, while serving a term in Sing Sing Prison (New York) for compulsory prostitution, from a "high officer of counter-espionage." Luciano said he was asked to help prevent sabotage in New York harbor by Italian agents and to collaborate on Allied landings in Sicily. He said he did not take part in the landings because he "did not remember where Sicily was on the map." (N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had declared Jan. 28 in Albany that Democrats' efforts to link his Admin. with corruption in dealing with Luciano had "blown up in their faces" because the events occurred during the previous [Democratic] administration of Herbert H. Lehman.)[11]

Ex-King Farouk, 34, of Egypt was divorced by ex-Queen Narriman. 20, in a Moslem religious court in Cairo Feb. 2 after she had agreed to relinquish custody of their 2-yr.-old son, Ahmed Fuad, & drop a suit for alimony of $14,000 a month.[12] . . . **Aga Khan,** 76, rejected Feb. 2 for economy reasons a traditional gift of $8 million offered by his Ismaili Moslem followers. He accepted a symbolic 15 oz. of platinum.

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Pan-Amer. World Airways stratocruiser flew 3,950 mi. from Tokyo to Honolulu Jan. 29 in 9 hr., 44 min., cutting the commercial record by 20 mins.